RECALLING WAR INCIDENTS

Reunions of the Veterans of the Grand Army that Went to a Southern Land.

Survivors of Several Regiments Whose Ranks Are Rapidly Thinning Meet to Exchange Sentiment and Grasp Each Others Hand.

State fair week is always prolific in soldiery requions. Many of the survivors of the Indiana regiments have for years chosen that week for coming together, because it affords them reduced railroad rates and an opportunity to visit the fair. The familiar uniforms of the veterans, and the distinguishing badge on the coat lapel were visible everywhere yesterday, but they were not so numerous as in former years. Those who have watched the coming of the old heroes for years have seen a gradual decrease in the number that appear. The deathrate is increasing rapidly as the date of muster out gets further away, and disease contracted in war, coming out after so many years, keeps many away who otherwise ought to be in the prime of life. Not only is there a decrease in the number of those who come to each succeeding year,

fruits of exposure and hard service on the battle-field make themselves more plainly visible in the personnel of the survivors. That military step is almost gone, and in place of the robust-looking men of a few years ago are those who only feel the burden of advancing years. As the veterans grow older and fewer answer to the annual regimental roll-call, their coming together for even a single day seems to to grow more pleasant, and the tie that holds them more binding.

A half dozen or more regiments held their reunions yesterday. The most of them met in the court-house, and were in session but a few hours. It has always been the aim of the old soldiers to keep politics out of their meetings, but the Harrison sentiment ran so high in every one yesterday that it could not be con-Ninth Cavalry occupied the Criminal Court room. This regiment was sommanded by Colonel Eli Lilly, of this city. It went into the war in 1861, and was mustered out in 1865. Of the one thousand eight hundred men who were in it at various times, but two hundred are now living. Perhaps seventy-five of this number were present yesterday. Many of them were from the Western States. John H. Case, of Marion county, presided, and John G. Holt, of Rushville, officiated as secretary. The morning session was devotes to routine business, such as calling the roll of surviving members, ascertaining their postoffice, and hearing the reports of the various officers. The session was enlivened by some stirring vocal music by Lot Abraham and W. H. Wileford, of Mount Pleasant, Iowa. They could not keep away from political songs, and several were sung that arraigned President Cleveland for his mistreatment of the veterans. At the afternoon session, the following officers were elected

President-John H. Case, Marion. Vice-president-D. M. Comstock, Richmond. Secretary-John G. Holt, Rushville. Chaplain-James C. Herve, Paris, Ill. Historian-D. W. Comstock, Richmond.

The association decided to meet in this city next year during State fair week.

At General Streight's Residence.

The reunion of the Fifty-first Indiana Regiment yesterday, to which was invited the association of the ex-prisoners of war, proved a highly enjoyable occasion. It occurred at the home of Gen. A. D. Streight, just east of the city, on the national road. It was certainly a royal welcome that the General and wife extended to the veterans of the two organizations, of both of which the General himself is a member, and the old soldiers were loud in the praise of him when they returned to the city last night. The train tearing the soldiers and their wives to the place of the rennion left the Union passenger station shortly after 9 o'clock, and soon arrived at General Streight's residence. There were about 300 of the veterans, many of whom were accompanied by their wives and children. A spafor the meeting place and for the big dinner which was to follow. The survivors of the l'ifty-first Regiment were called together by its vice-president, Captain Haley, of Terre Haute, the president, Mr. Ramsey, of Crawfordsville, being absent. Captain Haley was chosen president of the regiment association for the ensuing year, with Captain Johnson, of this city, vice-president, and Mr. Cochran secretary.

At 12 o'clock the entire company sat down to the big dinner which had been prepared by Gen. Streight and wife. There was almost an acre of tables well filled with edibles and well surrounded with people. Dinner was served by a large corps of young ladies. At its conclusion occurred the speeches, of which there were many. Major Anderson, of Washington city, and Wallack, of Peru, were first to speak, and then General Streight followed in an address almost an length but of the greatest interest. He first alluded to the prisoners of war, and to the hardships they had endured. He declared that the government owed its existence to such men as these, and its executive officers should never forget the fact. The concluding portion of the address created a wild scene of enthusiasm. 'There is no politics in this occasion," said he, "but I do hope you boys will all vote for Ben Harrison this fall." The remark brought all to their feet, and the cheering continued for some minutes. What the speaker said was emphasized by

the elaborate and beautiful decorations of his residence, the front of which was covered with flags, and in the center was a large picture of General Harrison. At one side of the door, also, stood a little log cabin and barrel of cider to which all present, who so desired, were at liberty to help themselves. In his concluding remarks General Streight gave a hearty invitation to the regiment to hold its reunion with him again next year, upon which it was moved and unanimously carried, amid cheering, that the invitation be accepted.

Captain Johnson made an address, in which he suggested that every member of the Fifty-first Regiment write an account, in the form of a diary, of his experience in the army, and that the same be printed in book form. Captain Me-Kee, of Washington, and others, made interesting addresses, which consumed the time until after 3 o'clock. Then, when three cheers had been given for Colonel and Mrs. Streight, the company took leave and returned by train to the city.

The Seventh Cavalry.

The sixth annual meeting of the Seventh Indiana Cavalry was held in the George H. Thomas hall yesterday. It was called to order by the president of the association, Lewis Reeves, of Mentone. After that the Indianapolis Glee Club gave a lively chorus, and the Southport Band played patriotic tunes. In the aftertioon new members were enrolled and resolutions were adopted on the death of six members of the regiment. It was decided to hold the next meeting at Winchester on the first Wednesday in October. The incoming secretary received instructions to publish a hand-book for 1880. Election of officers was the last order of business. They were chosen

President-J. W. Dashniels, Southport. First Vice-president-J. W. Senior, Madison. Second Vice-president-George W. Sherve, Ander-Third Vice-president-John W. Longwell, Powler.

Secretary-U. W. Gogan, Chicago.

Treasurer-J. H. Dowes, city. A pleasing feature of the meeting was the presentation of a gold-headed cane to retiring President Reeves by his comrades. Mr. Reeves responded briefly, and then short addresses were made by the newly-elected secretary, C. W. Goand daring charge at the Osage river, Missouri, and captured Gen. Marmaduke. The regiment was then commanded by Col. John P. C. Shanks. Marmaduke had command of the Missouri rebel forces, and prior to his capture created consternation among the Union citizens of that State. Said Mr. Reeves, vesterday: "Our regiment captured him almost without a struggle. The incident will never be forgotten by me. We made a daring charge on him, and had him captured almost before he knew what was going on. The man that captured him jerked him off his horse without

much ceremony, let me tell you." One of the most noted and fiercest charges of the war was that made by this regiment at Okalona, Miss., when 115 men of the company fell pierced with rebel bayonets in fifteen minutes. The regiment was mustered into the service in 1863 with over 1,200 men. It was committee. The minutes of the representative mustered out in 1866 with 300 men. although this does not include those who received furoughs on account of sickness and wounds. There are now probably living in all 400 of those B. C. Hobbs, Amos Doan, Lydia Ann Perisho, who enlisted. Fully one hundred were in attendance here yesterday. The company held a committee on peace and arbitration.

camp-fire at the hall last night. The evening was spent in relating reminiscences and listening to a number of speeches and musical selec-

They Marched to Kentucky.

Between fifty and sixty survivors of the Second Cavalry met in Superior Court room No. 3 in the afternoon. Alexander Hess, of Wabash, presided. The regiment was organized and commanded through the war by Col. J. A. Bridgland. Unlike any other Indiana regiment, it did not go from Indianapolis on the cars. In sixty days from the time the first recruit was enrolled it marched, 1,200 strong, and each man mounted, to Kentucky. The officers are engaged in preparing a complete roll of the surrivors, and nearly the entire afternoon was consumed in correcting and making additions to the list. At the night session there were a few brief speeches. Colonel Bridgland was present and entertained the audience for a time, All the present officers were re-elected for another year, and Indianapolis was chosen as the next meeting place, on Wednesday of State fair week. It was suggested by Colonel Bridgland that after the reunion next year a soldiers' festival should be held, and with that idea in view a committee on arrangements was appointed, composed of Major Hill, Colonel Bridgland, George O. Henry. Colonel Bridgiand was selected to prepare a history of the regiment, to be read at the next meeting.

Soldiers of the Twenty-Sixth. About one hundred members of the Twentysixth Regiment of infantry met in Superior Court room, No. 2. Quite a number were accompanied by their wives, and a thoroughly enjoyable time was had. G. G. Long, of Indian. apolis, presided. The regiment was in service in the South and West, and was out from 1861 to 1865. It had three colonels, Wm. M. Wheatley, of this city, being the first, John G. Clark,

of Frankfort, the second, and N. A. Logan, of Michigan City, the third. But little routine business came before the association, but the time was well spent in recalling incidents of life at the front. At noon a regimental dinner was served at the South Honse, and a merry time was had. The afternoon session was brief. Col. J. A. Bridgland delivered a brief address, and when he referred to General Harrison as a man whom every old soldier should honor, there was great applause. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

President-J. M. Storey, Frankfort. Vice-president-James Burk, Sheldon, Ill. Secretary and Treasurer-David J. Smock, Indi

It was decided to hold the next meeting in

The Heroes of the Thirteenth Infantry. The survivors of the Thirteenth Infantry met in the Circuit Court room. Of the 2,573 men who served in the regiment between 1861 and 1863 about 400 are yet living. The majority of these live in distant States, and only about saventyfive were able to attend yesterday's meeting. M. W. Ream, the president, was unable to be present on account & sickness from wounds received in the service. He sent a very touching letter of regret, which was read to the association. In his absence S. D. Sayles, of Salem, the vice-president, presided. Several of those present were from Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas. After the routine business had been transacted, there were several short addresses. The election of officers resulted as follows:

President-S. D. Sayles Salem. Vice-president-W. A. Ketcham, Indianapolis. Secretary—Frank Ingersoll, Indianapolis.
Treasurer—George E. Lowry, Indianapolis. The regiment will meet in this city again

Reunion of the Thirty-Third. The reunion of the Thirty-third Regiment came to a close yesterday at Bethany Park. It was one of the most enjoyable in the history of the regiment. A camp-fire was held on Tuesday night, at which interesting speeches and reminiscences were given, and a memoir the dead delivered. Yesterday turned into a kind of basket mesting, the people of the surrounding country coming in and joining in the festivities of the occasion. One enjoyable feature of the rennion was the presence of several of the Kausas members of the regiment, who were on their way home from the national encampment.

A meeting of the surviving members of the Bracken Rangers, the first cavalry organized in Indiana, was held at the court-house yesterday. An organization was perfected and a good time enjoyed by the veterans. The next meeting will be held here during the week of the State fair in 1889. The following officers were elected to serve for the coming year: President, W. H. Hornaday, Forest, Ind.; secretary, Joe D. Halbert, Indianapolis; treasurer, E. E. Bassett,

WESTERN YEARLY MEETING.

Reports on Evangelistic Work and the Move ment for Peace and Arbitration.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. PLAINFIELD, Sept. 19 .- At 8 A. M. Tuesday, a devotional meeting and a session of the ministry and oversight were held. In the latter certificate of the unity of the meeting with the company and services of Henry Stanley Newman, to his friends at home, was given. After this the importance of unity in life and doctrice as the great necessity in the condition of the church in laying on of hands upon the membership for church service, and in setting apart its ministers for evangelistic work, at home or abroad, was discussed. Nathan H. Clare, Nathan T. Frame, Daniel Hill, Allen Jay, Rebecca Collins, Esther G. Frame, Amos Hanway, articels, off from participated. The latter gave a most lucid exposition of Peter's visit to the house of Cornelius, showing the fullness of the divine blessing without any ceremonial intervention.

In the yearly meeting at large the report of the evangelistic committee came under consideration. Their work had been directed to extension of aid to such meetings as were without ministers, and to assist in revival work. An encouraging outlook was given as a review of their field of labor. The committee having charge of the work was reorganized. Henry Stanley Newman gave a very interesting exposition of a similar work in London Yearly Meeting, where their evangelistic committees had been instrumental in converting nearly 20,000, or a number equal to their entire membership since they had been engaged in this work. They used none bu earnest, efficient workers; they must make regular reports of their work, and neglect of duty results in dismissal.

Robert Douglass, of Indiana Yearly Meeting. held at Richmond, gave a very interesting account of their work. A large work has been done in northwestern Ohio, where Van Wert is a center. Where a few years ago not a Friend was known they now have three monthly meetings, and will soon have a quarterly meeting established numbering about thirteen hundred

The committee on peace and arbitration reported. During the past year 233 members of the English Parliament had sent by a delegation a memorial to the President of the United States desiring that the American Congress might take initiatory steps to have arbitration introduced into the treaty between the United States and Great Britain as a means of settling disputes, instead of appealing to the sword, and pledging their reciprocal support of such measures in the British Parliament. Congress has moved so definitely in that direction as to pass a bill providing for a congress of the representatives of the American nations in Washington in April, 1889, and appropriating \$100,000 to defray ex-

B. C. Hobbs related an anecdote of the young Emperor of Germany as an illustration of incipient military ambition. When a child he required his nurse to put his doll to bed with him. On one occasion he asked her whether solgan, A. L. Jones, of Valparaiso, and others. It diers slept with dolls. She answered, "No. was the Seventh Cavalry that made the brave | they have guns." He answered, "Then I will have a gun," and after that he ever slept with

> The outlook of the peace question is most auspicious, and the meeting reorganized its committee for future service. A committee was appointed to consider the subject of organizing a periodic conference, with defined powers, to report next year. At 8:30 A. M. to-day a special meeting was held at the desire of Nathan T. and Esther G.

Frame for the benefit and encouragement of all church workers, and especially for such as feel themselves called to active church service, which was addressed by the persons named. At 10:00 A. M. the yearly meeting at large met. Epistles were received and read from Indisna and North Carolina yearly meetings, Appointments were made to fill vacancies in the board of trustees and of the fereign mission

of the meeting for ministry and oversight also was read and approved.

meeting were read and approved. The report

MR. BUTLER TO MR. HOWLAND.

Hon. John M. Butler Responds to the Reply of Mr. Louis Howland to His Last Letter.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journac On Sept. 6 the Indianapolis Sentinel devoted a large part of its space to the publication of a letter by Mr. Louis Howland, alleged to be an answer to my letter to the editor of the Indianapolis News of Aug. 6. On Sept. 13, I sent to the editor of the Indianadolis Sentinel the inclosed reply to the Howland letter of Sept. 6. On Sept. 17, I sent to the editor of the Indian apolis Sentinel a note, of which the following is

Editor of the Indianapolis Sentinel: Dear Sir:-If you decline to publish my letter of Thursday, Sept. 13, replying to Mr. Howland's letter published in your issue of Sept. 6, please deliver the manuscript to the bearer hereof, and oblige. Yours

JOHN M. BUTLER. This morning my manuscript was returned to me by mail, with a lengthy letter from the editor of the Sentinel, in which he says: "As you insist upon an immediate publication or return of your letter, I am obliged to return it to you." You will observe that 4 did not insist upon an immediate publication of my letter, but simply asked the return of the manuscript if its publication was declined. I therefore interpret the return of the manuscript as a declination to publish it. I herewith inclose the letter of the editor of the Sentinel to me accompanying the return of my manuscript. I have no objections to its publication in connection with my letter if the editor of the Sentinel so desires and you can find space therefor. Hoping that you may find space for the publi-

cation of my letter, so that my friend Howland may be relieved from suspense and anxiety, I MOHN M. BUTLER. am yours truly, INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 18.

MR. BUTLER'S REPLY TO MR. HOWLAND. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Sentinel: In your issue of the Sentinel of Thursday, Sept. 6, 1888, you give four and one-half columns of space to young Mr. Howland's alleged answer to my letter published in the Indianapolis News of Aug. 6, 1888. I ask the use of your columns for reply. I am em-boldened to make this request by the fact that you editorially approve and commend Mr. Howland's letter as a correct and forcible exposition of the princi ples and purposes of the Democratic party. You say, "It is a very able and vigorous piece of writing, and an exceedingly valuable contribution to the current tariff discussion. We commend it to the attention of our readers." I am glad to know that you adopt this letter of Mr. Howland as true Democratio doctrine. Having so adopted it, I trust you will give the "venerable and decrepit friend" of young Mr. Howland an opportunity to reach your readers with

Mr. Howland says, "I regard the so-called British ment as so extremely foolish that I cannot bring rayself to discuss it at much length. It amounts simply to saying that the British believe in free trade, therefore it must be wrong. They want us to adopt free trade, therefore we will not do it; we prefer to stick to the 'American system.'" It will be observed that this statement contains two admissions and one charge. First-It admits that England wants the United States to adopt free trade. Why does England "want us to adopt free trade!" Is it likely that she is entirely disinterested in this desire, and is simply engaged in missionary work, with a purely missionary spirit, in her labors in aid of the Democratic party of the United States! Second-It virtually admits that the Democratic party is opposed to the "protective system," which Mr. Howiand calls the "American system" to distinguish it from the free-trade system. Third-it charges that the Republican party is de-termined to "stick to the American system," and that

As a Republican I admit that the Republican party

is determined "to stick to the American system.

That it is foolish to do so I deny. On the contrary, it

it is "extremely foolish" in so doing.

seems to me that wisdom and patriotism alike demand that we "stick to the American system," which has proved so beneficent in its results, rather than that we adopt the British free-trade system, which Mr. Howland admits the British "want us to adopt." In proof of the correctness of my interpretation of Mr. Howland's statement, I here quote two further passages from his letter. He says: "I am free to admit, or rather avow, that the 'message and Mills bill are anti-protective in spirit and principle.' If this were not so, I should have very little interest in either document. There never was a greater humbug in the world than protection. This is Democracy in 1888 as expounded by Mr. Howland and cordially approved and commended by the Sentinel. Does the Sentisel, as the organ of the Democratic party of Indiana, desire to stand by its approval and adoption of these statements as good Democratic doctrinel If so, why does it not urge Democratic speakers, and the Demo-cratic press, to stop asserting that the Mills bill is a high-protective-tariff bill, and that the Democratic party is not in favor of free trade! We all know that the burden of Democratic oratory in the present campaign consists in an attempt to convince votors that the Democratic party is not anti-protective in spirit and principle, but is in favor of a protective tariff, only desiring to make a very trifling reduction -Mr. Hewland says 5 per cent. -in tariff duties. By strong approval and commendation of Mr. How land's statements the Sentinel admits and declares that the Democratic party believes "protection" to be the greatest humbug in the world, and avows that the President's message and the Mills bill are antiprotective in spirit and principle. This is exactly what I claim the Democratic party does believe and does avow when it speaks its real sentiments. If Mr. Howland and the Sentinel are correct in claiming that the President's message of Dec. 7, 1887, and the Mills bill are anti-protective in spirit and principle, and that "there never was a greater humbug in the world than protection"-if this is true Democracy (and I have no doubt that it is), the Prosident in his letter of acceptance just issued is guilty of a dema-gogical attempt to boodwirk and deceive the people. In answer to Mr. Howland's statement that the Milis bill is simply a 5 per cent. reduction of the existing tariff, I repeat that this statement, and many like statements found in Democratic speeches and papers, is in many respects untrue, and in all respects misleading and deceptive. Suppose the govrnment should desire to reduce its income from tariff duties \$60,000,000. Suppose the tariff duties on imported sugar should amount to just the sum of \$60,000,000. Now, under conditions, suppose the party in power should pass a law putting sugar on the free ist, leaving the tariff law unchanged in every other respect, would it be bonest and true for the party in power to claim and assert that it had scaled down the existing tariff a certain percentage? It would not bave reduced the tariff at all on any remaining dutiable article. It would only have decreased the income by enlarging the free list by adding sugar to it. By the Mills bill no percentage reduction is made upon the entire dutiable list. The alleged reduction in income is attempted by taking wool, some nineteen farm products mainly raised in the Northern States, and many other the dutiable list and outting them on the free list, and by largely reducing the duties on iron and steel, and their manufactures.

tile to the system of tariff protection, and is, at heart, a free-trade party. I am obliged to my young and zealous Democratic friend, Mr. Howland, and to the Sentinel, for furnishing me such direct proof that my haim is exactly true and correct.

Mr. Howland says: "When he comes to deal with sugar, Mr. Butler is singularly unfair. He says: 'Many claim that the bill raises the tariff on sugar considering all grades—18 per cent. above the tariff of 1883." He then quotes from the Mills bill, as finally passed by the House of Representatives, to prove that there is no change in grading sugar, and roceeds to intimate that I made the statement found in my speech delivered at Kokomo. June 26, 1888, without having studied the Mills bill enough to know its contents. In that he is mistaken. If my young friend had kept up with the Mills bill and its history. he would have known that the sugar schedule in the bill, when it was first submitted to the House for consideration by the ways and means committee, was very different from what it is now in the bill as finally passed. The bill, as it was originally submitted and printed for use in the House, began grading sugar for tariff duties at No. 16 Dutch standard, entirely ignoring the two grades for tariff duties below No. 16 Dutch standard, found in the tariff law of 1883. By lowering the duty on No. 16 Dutch standard a mere trifle below the duty on that same grade in the law of 1883, and letting in all the grades below sixteen at the single rate of duty fixed for that grade, the framers of the Mills bill really intended to raise the tariff on sugar about 18 per cent. During the discussion of the bill in committee of the whole the Republican members of Congress exposed this little game and made the exposure so hot and pointed that the Democrats withdrew, and, as far as possible, suppressed that edition of the Mills bill and issued a new edition with a new sugar schedule, which is the schedule quoted by Mr. Howland. When I prepared the speech which seems to have given my young friend Howland so much trouble, I had before me a copy of the Mills bill as it then stood, printed in the form in which such bills are printed for use in committee of the whole. My copy eas sent to me by a member of the House of Representatives. In it the sugar schedule begins with No. 16 Dutch standard, as above stated. Hence I was

and a few other articles. Now to say that this bill is

simply a reduction of 5 per cent. from the existing

tariff conveys a false and utterly misleading meaning.

But this question of percentage is of little impor-tance compared with the spirit and principle of

the bill, and the message which caused the introduction of the bill. My claim was, and is, that

the Democratic party is, in spirit and principle, hos-

In his attempt to enswer the charge that the Mills bill is grossly sectional Mr. Howland says: "Wool is as much a Southern product as a Northern one." The statistics prove that of all the wool produced in the United States about five-sixths is produced in the Northern States. As to vegetables, poultry, fresh meats, milk and other like farm products put on the free list by the Mills bill, it is well free list by the Mills bill, it is well known that, with the exception of melons, the great bulk of such articles produced for market are produced in the Northern States. Mr. Howland says: "The protection on these articles is purely fictitious, as not one dollar's worth more of them could be imported under absolute free-trade than we import now." How did Mr. Howland find out this astounding fact? He gives no proof or reason in support of it. It would be quite difficult for Mr. Howland to convince the American farmers along our Canadian border that his bold assertion is true. While the Mills bill was under discussion in the House, Sir Charles Tupper stated on the floor of the Canadian Parliament that the "Mills bill places five articles of Canadian production on the free list upon which last year Canada paid the United States \$1,800,000 in tariff duties." Is that protection "purely fictitious!" Not-withstanding Mr. Howland's sneer at tariff protection on vegetables, poultry, fresh meats, peas and beans,

correct in my statement as the Mills bill stood when I

prepared my Kokomo speech, while the sugar schedule quoted by Mr. Howland is correct as the bill now

milk, etc., I insist that our farmers and gardeners are entitled to tariff protection on these articles and that the protection furnished by the Republican tariff law of 1883 is not "purely fictitious." Canada is a strong impetitor against American farmers and gardeners as to substantially all of these products put upon the free list by the Milis bill. An examination of the statistics shows that in addition to Canadian com-petition, cabbages come to our market from Holland; potatoes from Scotland and Nova Scotia: peas, beans and eggs from Demark and Norway, and onions from pain. Just how Mr. Howland ascertained that "not one dollar's worth more of them could be imported under absolute free trade than we import now" will probably never be found out.

Under the present tariff of \$17 per ton 49,510 tons of steel rails were imported and sold in our market during the year ending June 30, 1887. The Mills bill lowers this tariff to \$11 per ton. Can any reasonable man contend that such a reduction wou not be disastrous to our American steel rail-mills and to the laborers employed in them? If the English press speaks truly, even the remote prospect that the Mills bill might become law has already so stimulated English industry that many long unused iron-mills are being prepared for use. Mr. Howland, in disussing the table of wages quoted in my letter, says: The tables of weekly wages which he gives are abso utely worthless." In another connection he say 'Mr. Butler's table is extremely unfair and deceitfu If these statements are true I cannot help it. I did not make the tables. One was compiled by the oficials of Massachusetts; the other emanated from the London Board of Trade. Whenever these table of wages quoted by me are proved to be incorrect will fall back upon the second-class evidence found in the Democratic platforms of 1884 and 1888. In the platform of 1884 the Democratic party said: "The ecessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor, and without imposing lower rates of duty than be ample to cover any increased cost of producwhich may exist in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing in this country." This statement is readopted and made part of the Demo-Peractic national platform of 1888. Both of these Democratic platforms admit that wages are higher in the United States than they are in foreign countries. and they further admit that it is tariff protection that makes the "higher rate of wages prevailing in

Mr. Howland says: "I should like to have Mr. Buter show how carpenters, servants, farm hands, labo ers, 'longshoremen, masons, printers, painters, plumbers, plasterers, quarrymen, railway engineers, railway firemen, stationary engineers and men in the building trades get any benefit from protection, even on the protection theory." It is amazing that any one could make such a suggestion. It is equivalent to saying that no one is or can be benefited by tariff protection excepting manufacturers and the laborers employed y them. This is penny politics.

Everybody of ordinary discretion knows that every aborer in each of the above-named callings in the United States is vitally interested in the general prosperity, growth and development of our country. In aidng growth and development and in advancing general prosperity, tariff protection benefits every laborer, no matter what his calling may be. If by Democratic tariff legislation we were brought again into the condition which President Buchanan described in his message of Dec. S. 1857, in thes words: "We find our manufactures suspended, our public works retarded, our private enterprises of different kinds abandoned and thousands of useful aborers thrown out of employment and reduced to want," would not every laborer in the above list of occupations be pinched and hurt? If stagnation and decay were again to take the place of prosperity and growth would not every laborer in the above-named

In attempting to show that the tariff is now higher than it has ever been, Mr. Howland introduces a table of figures which he admits contradicts his assertion. find no fault with his table of statistics. On the contrary, I desire to call special attention to it. This table shows that the percent, of tariff duties on the aggregate of all imports for the year 1887 is far less than it was in any year given in Mr. Howland's table after the year 1864. For example the per cent. of tariff duties on the aggregate of all imports for the year 1868 was, according to Mr. Howland's table, 14.25 per cent., while for the year 1887 it was only

Again, this table shows another fact of great inter est and importance, to-wit: That more than onethird of our aggregate imports for the year 1887 paid no tariff duties at all, but came into our ports free of duty. By the table our aggregate imports for 1887 were valued at \$629,319,768. Of these imports goods and articles valued at \$234,221,131 were admitted free of duty. Compare showing with that of the year 1870, as given in Mr. Howland's table. In 1870 our aggregate imports were valued at \$463,354,651, of which goods and articles valued at only \$46,508,795 were admitted free of duty. These figures prove that in 1870 only about one-tenth in value of our aggregate imports came into our ports free of tariff duties, while in 1887 over one-third in value of our aggregate imports same in free of tariff duties.

Again, this table quoted by Mr. Howland proves that in 1870 our total imports, being of the aggregate value of only \$463,354.651, paid tariff duties to the amount of \$198,878,265, while in 1887 our total imports, being of the aggregate value of \$629, 319.768, only paid tariff duties to the amount of \$217,286,893. That is to say. \$629,319,768 worth of imports in 1887 only produced \$18,408. 628 more of tariff revenue than \$163,354,651 worth of imports produced in 1870.

These figures prove incontestibly that the government revenue from tariff duties has been very largely reduced by Republican legislation, which is the very statement Mr. Howland attempted to refute with his

Ope more point and I will trespass no further on your space and patience. Mr. Howland says: "As to the remarkable prosperity which the country enjoyed between 1850 and 1860 I have only a few words to say in addition to what I said in my former letter. I must run the risk of being arrogant once more by differing with Mr. Fillmore, as especially with Mr. Buchanan, whom I am surprised to find Mr. Butler quoting. I prefer the testimony of more loyal men than Mr. Buchanan." Does the Sentinel approve and commend to its readers this statement! Is it good Democracy now to brand President Buchanan as a disloyal man, simply to evade the force of his true description of the results of a Democratic free-trade tariff law!

This statement of Mr. Howland's-approved by the Sentine -admits that two Presidents of the United States in their messages to Congress declared that, instead of being prosperous under Democratic legislation, our country was brought to the verge of bank-ruptcy and ruin, with thousands of useful laborers thrown out of employment and reduced to want. Mr. Howland says their statements were false and the Sentinel commends his statement to its readers with high approval. Mr. Howland does not inform us why he feels warranted in pronouncing President Fillmore's statement untrue, but he avows that the statements found in the messages of President Buchan-an are unworthy of belief because he was disloyal to his country. If that is now the Democratic test, what are we to do with the statements of members of President Cleveland's Cabinet, United States [Senators and longressmen who took up arms against the United States government! Are their statements to be held unworthy of belief on the ground that they were once not loval men? If that is the Democratic rule its application will dispose of the major part of the Democratic literature and oratory of the present campaign, and would set pretty hard on both Cleveland and

Mr. Howland attempts to disprove the statements of Presidents Fillmore and Buchanan by quoting from Mr. Blaine's "Twenty Years of Congress," p. 196. pages 202, 203, he will find that Mr. Blaine fully cor oborates the statement of President Buchanan. Exceptional causes and conditions occured during the first part of the Democratic free-trade tariff period which gave to the United States an accidental, but enormous, advantage in the world's markets. These transient and unusual conditions were the discovery of rich gold mines in California, from which an enormous surplus of money was soon procured; the European revolution of 1848, during which production was practically suspended over a large part of the continent, and the three years Crimean war, which followed closely after the close of the revolution of 1848. This wasteful war, in which England, France and Russia were involved, from 1853 to 1856, not only increased consumption and decreased production enormously, but it totally closed the grain fields of Russia from competition with the United States. After describing these exceptional advantages en-

joyed by the United States during a large part of the free-trade tariff period, Mr. Blaine says:
"The protectionists, therefore, hold that the boasted prosperity of the tariff of 1846 was abnormal in origin and in character. It depended upon a series of events exceptional at home, and even more exceptional abroad-events which, by the doctrines of probabilities, would not be repeated for centuries.
When peace was restored in Europe; when foreign
looms and forges were set going with renewed
strength; when Russia resumed her export of wheat, and when at home the output of the gold mines suddenly decreased, the country was thrown into dis-tress, followed by a panic and long years of depression. The protectionists maintain that from 1846 to 1857 the United States would have enjoyed prosperity under any form of tariff, but that the moment the exceptional conditions in Europe and in America came to an end, the country was plunged headlong into a disaster from which the conservative force of a protective tariff would, in large part, have saved it." Does Mr. Blaine contradict President Buchanan! President Buchanan, in 1857, said: "We find our manufactures suspended, our public works retarded, our private enterprises of different kinds abandoned, and thousands of useful laborers thrown out of employment, and reduced to want." Mr. Blaine says:
"The country was thrown into distress, followed by a
panic and long years of depression." President Buchanan, in 1858, said: "It may be proper to observe
that the incidental protection afforded by a revenue tariff would, at the present moment, to some extent, increase the confidence of the manufacturing interests, and give a fresh impulse to business." Mr. Blaine says: "The country was plunged headlong into a disaster, from which the conservative force of a protective tariff would in large part have saved it." They seem to strongly corroborate, rather than contradict, each other. Mr. Howland says: "The intelligent protectionists

themselves" do not really believe that the tariff helps the workingman. They believe that it helps themselves." This is equivalent to saying that workingmen who are in favor of tariff protection lack intelligence. Does the Sentinel approve and commend that sentiment? JOHN M. BUTLER. Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 13, 1888.

At the Theaters. The theaters are all playing to their capacity this week, and seats should be secured in advance for the rest of the week. Gus Williams will be seen at English's at the matinee this afternoon and to-night in "Keppler's Fortunes." At the Grand, "Held by the Enemy," a great play, is pleasing large audiences, and the Park is packed afternoon and evening to see Edwin Hanford in "The Shamrock." The Eden Musee, under the Park, is open day and night and has many attractive features. T. W. Keene, the tragedian, will be at Grand the first part of next week. Monday

evening "Richard III" will be given, Tuesday, "Hamlet," Wednesday matinee, "Julius Cæser,"

Wednesday night "Richelieu."

Cutting to the Quick.

Passenger rates in several directions are demoralized to an extent never before known in this vicinity. The scalpers are well stocked up with the returning coupons of excursionists to the Grand Army of the Republic gathering, and most of these tickets are good to return until November 1; consequently, there is little prospect of better rates until they are disposed of. Ticket Scalper Frey says connections of the Bee-line and the Vandalia have thrown these tickets on the market in large numbers, selling them to anybody who was coming East at points as far west as San Francisco, and they, the scalpers, in turn, have purchased them liberally, and, if necessary, can sell them lower than the roads which are now cutting do, and then make some money. Yesterday tickets to St. Louis were selling at the scalpers' offices as low as \$1 per ticket, and at any of the offices a ticket could be procured for \$1.50. One scalper yesterday sold several tickets to Denver at \$8, and two to San Francisco at \$25 each. The scalpers take the position that the Vandalia and I. & St. L. made the round trip from Indianapolis to St. Louis and return at \$3 to head off the scalpers with their excursion tickets, and they now allege that it is a fight between the two roads named and the scalpers, and in turn the other roads must wheel into line to protect their business; consequently the scalpers have all the Western lines to fight on these low rates. Yesterday the scalpers would pay but 50 cents for one of the excursion tickets to St. Louis, but to points further west would pay reasonable figures.

Will Soon Be Ready for Business. The Indianapolis Frog and Switch Company met yesterday and elected as president and general manager J. E. McGettigan; secretary and treasurer, C. H. Bosworth. The company will make a specialty of manufacturing the Perry patent frog. and crossing inventions of F. H. Perry, engineer of maintenance of way on the Lake Erie & Western road. The frog is said to be one of the best yet devised. The company expect to be in operation in thirty days, employing in the beginning fifty to sixty men, and it is highly probable that in the not distant future it will become one of Indianapolis's most important industries. The capital stock of the company is now \$40,000. They begin business in the large brick building on West Merrill street, formerly occupied by Emely & Co., manufacturers of railway supplies.

A New Company Organized. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Sept. 19.—The Cincinnati, College Corner & Richmond Railroad Company was organized last night. The purpose is to build seventeen miles of road, from here to College Corner, and connect with the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis, and thereby get a competing line, the recent purchase, by the Panhandle, of the road from here to Hamilton having put the city at their mercy. The requisite stock, \$1,000 a mile, was subscribed by residents, to authorize the organization, which requires also fifteen stockholders, and a board of directors was chosen, which elected the following officers: Leroy Kelly, president; Wm. Thompson, vice-president; E. A. Richey, secretary, and George Cotes, treasurer. The capital stock is \$250,000, in \$50 shares.

Personal, Local and State Notes. The new agreed rates of the Southwestern lines are to take effect Oct 1. On the same date the Omaha lines advance their rates to the agreed basis.

A call has been issued for a conference of general passenger agents of the roads in the Central Traffic Association and of the trunk lines in New York Sept. 26. On Friday last the Bee-line handled between

Columbus, O., and the Centennial grounds. about four miles, its 30,000 passengers, and not one was barmed bodily. Captain Raschig, private secretary of Super-intendent Fargo, of the American Express Com-

pany, is off on a couple of weeks' rest. He has been a good deal out of health of late. Frank Thompson, first vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and his brother, Prof. William Thompson, the eminent ocu-

list, on Tuesday returned from an extended European tour. The roads east of the Mississippi river interested in the cotton-carrying traffic have agreed to use the rates of last year. The rates on un-

New York will be 464 cents. The east-bound freight tonnage out of Chicago last week aggregated 48,080 tons, against 47,645 tons in the week preceding. The Pennsylvania lines carried no more than their usual

per cents., notwithstanding their cut rate. Prof. Arthur Hadley's article in Scribner's, for October, on "The Railroad in Its Business Relations," will throw much light on the question of rates, pooling and government control. It is written for the non-professional reader in a clear and explicit manner.

Passenger conductors Baker and Kearns, of the Evansville & Terre Haute road, and Wood, of the St. Louis division of the Louisville & Nashville lines, were in the city yesterday, and were handsomely entertained by the members of the Order of Railway Conductors who were So far as the roads centering at Columbus are

concerned, says one of the general superintendents, the Grand Army excursion business was a loss to the roads, as for four days freight traffic through Columbus, which pays three times as well to haul as did this low-rate business, was at a stand-still

President Mackey gives notice that for the purpose of the quarterly dividend of 11 per cent., declared by the directors of the Evansville & Terre Haute road, to be paid Oct. 15, and for the annual meeting of stockholders to be held at Evansville, the transfer books will

close Oca 2 and reopen Oct. 16. The force of baggagemen at the Union station has been increased to twenty-four men, which is ten more than were employed in the old If Mr. Howland will read from that same book, Union Depot. The police force has been increased to seventeen men, which is also ten more than were on the old force. Two of the seventeen are Metropolitan police, but are paid by the Union Railway Company.

CULLINGS FROM THE COURTS. An Insanity Inquest that Shows the Defects

of the Statutes. The defects of the statute upon which persons are committed to the Insane Asylum have never been better demonstrated than by an insanity inquest now pending. The person into whose sanity the commission is making inquiry is Miss Sadie Bruce. She is the woman who has been annoying W. W. Herod, because she thinks she has not been dealt with fairly in a suit she brought against Dr. Burford for breach of marriage contract. When the demand to have her committed to the hospital was made, two justices of the peace and two physicians met, and, after taking a little testimony, in the absence of the lady, the physicians gave it as their opinion that she was insane and should be put under restraint. There was evidence to the effect that she had no relatives in Indianapolis. The evidence, so far as it went, showed the woman was insane, not a single witness who could be classed as her friend was called. When the commission had about finished its work, and the physicians had gone, Miss Bruce, with a sister, a very intelligent young lady, came before the justices of the peace. She had by accident heard of the proceedings with reference to herself, and she demanded a fair inquiry. The members of the commission were compelled to grant her a hearing, and she employed attorney Hovey to look after her case. She conduct ed herself as a perfectly sane woman, but still asserted her belief that she had been wronged by her former attorney. She named several persons who had told her that money due her had been retained. The commission postponed the examination until yesterday, when Miss Bruce again appeared, this time with several witnesses, all of whom testified that she was same, though something of a monomaniae on the supposition that money was due her. Miss Bruce objected to the physicians who had passed upon her sanity and demanded the testimony of doctors who knew her personally. The commission has taken the

Work-House Sentences.

case under advisement.

Judge Irvin, of the Criminal Court, tried three petit larcenists, yesterday, and gave each workhouse sentences. Edgar H. Noe was committed for two months, Paul Feldt for one month, and John McCarty for five months.

> The Court Record. SUPREME COURT.

14496. Burt Jarrard vs. State. Steuben C. C. Affirmed. Elliott, J .- The act of 1883, p. 19 concerning the house of refuge is constitutional When parental restraint is not strong enough to prevent boys from becoming evil members of society the law may interfere and place them where they may be restrained and reformed. The act provides a method for ascertaining by a

AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

OFFICERS. Lafayette D. Hib-bard, President. Chalmers Brown, Vice-President. George J. Johnson, Vice-President. Charles L. Nelson, Wm. K. Bellis, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS. L. D. Hibbard, Van-I... St. L. & C. Rv. Austin Bulman, O. & I. W. Ry. D. B. Earhart, C., , St. L. & C. Ry. C. A. A. Ry.

Indianapolis News, Aug. 17, 1888: Tv. show the promptness with which the Railway Officiais' and Con-ductors' Accident Association" of this city

comes to the relief of

seriously injured in the railway accident a few days ago, received his first week's indemnity money before his There is not an accident company in existence that has attained such a record, and the railway service appreciates such promptness. HAS A GREAT RECORD:
HAS paid every claim without one hour's | HAS more conductors insured than any

HAS never contested a claim.

HAS never compromised a claim. HAS never discounted a claim. HAS never caused an injured member to wait for his money.

HAS more railway officials insured than rail way service. any other Accident Company.

wayservice. Hundreds of letters of indorsement from injured members can be seen on file at our office. Addres WM. K. BELLIS, Secretary, Nos. 2 and 4 Griffith Block (opp. Transfer Car), Indianapolis, Ind. judicial investigation in a court of general su-perior jurisdiction whether there is cause for EDUCATIONAL O'T. JOHN'S ACADEMY, WEST MARYLAND ST

taking bad boys from the control of parents and placing them in charge of the officers of the commonwealth, and it cannot, itherefore, be justly said that it arbitrarily takes children

from their parents.
12722. Eudorus I. Reynolds vs. State ex rel. Jennie Cooper. LaPorte C. C. Affirmed. Zollars, J .- In a prosecution for bastardy a preponderance of the evidence is all that is necessary to establish the case against the defendant. 14500. State vs. Thomas Johnson et al. Knox C. C. Reversed. Mitchell, J.—An indictment under the act of 1885, p. 127, which charges that the defendants were the officers, managers and directors of an agricultural and mechanical society, organized under the laws of this State, and that as such officers, managers and direct-

words "managers and directors," in the indictment, although not employed in the statute, does not render the indictment uncertain. They 13235. E. & T. H. R. R. Co. vs. Wm. Gayton Gibson C. C. Rehearing denied. Nathaniel C. Titus, sheriff Boone county, is eited to show cause, etc., for failure to return

ors, they did, on a day named, unlawfully rent,

etc., the grounds owned by such society, for gam bling purposes, is sufficient. The use of the

SUPERIOR COURT. Room 2-Hon. D. W. Howe, Judge. Felix H. Shipp vs. Lucy A. Shipp; divorce. Ida Mather vs. John H. Serff. Cause dis-Albert K. Rash et al. vs. John M. Bradley. Cause dismissed.

Room 3-Hon. Lewis C. Walker, Judge. Frank S. Murphy vs. The Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway Company; damages. Jury out. New Suit Filed.

William F. Lewis vs. Mary Lewis; complaint for divorce. Allegation, cruel treatment. CRIMINAL COURT.

Hon. William Irvin, Judge. State vs. Edgar H. Noe; petit larceny. Sentenced to work-house for four months.

State vs. Paul Feldt; petitlarceny. Sentenced to work house for one month. State vs. John McCarty; petit larceny. Sentenced to work-house for five months.

The "Marriage at Midnight." To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

In your report of the marriage "at midnight" of Mr. Robert A. McGill, of Minnespolis, and Miss Belle Morris, of Connersville, at which I officiated, you say: "This elopement is due to the stern opposition of the bride's parents." This is a mistake, as the mother of the bride was present, and gave her free and full consent

to the marriage of her daughter: and, further, I am informed that the bride's father knew of the marriage, and consented to it. This being the case, although the young couple were "married at midnight," it is bardly correct to call it an "elopement," and, since the the marriage was performed by me at the special request of the bride's mother, "the stern opposition of the bride's parents" sounds harshly, and, in justice to all parties ought to be corrected. INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 19. JAMES MCLEOD.

Gov. Gray and Free Trade.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: I have just read a speech made by Governor Gray a few days ago, in which he says, "No Democratic convention ever declared in favor of free trade, and no declaration favoring free trade, bearing the impress of party authority. ean be produced." Now, by examining the Democratic platform of 1848, found in Houghton's Political History, page 263, Resolution 21, you will find this explicit expression: "In the noble impulse given to the cause of free trade by the repeal of the tariff of 1842." If Governor Gray made the above statement ignorantly, he ought to be catechised before being let loose upon the good public again. But, if he made the statement knowingly, he ought to be taught a lesson on truth. JOHN A. WILLIAMS. a lesson on truth.

PATRICKSBURG, Ind., Sept. 17.

Quietly Suppressing Daniel. It is said that Colonel Lamont was of great oe to President Cleveland in the prepar ation of the letter of acceptance. It is probable that Daniel wrote a paragraph which read: "We recognize in the eligibility of the President for re-election a most serious dancer to that calm, deliberate and intelligent action which must characterize government by the people." When the President saw this, he said to his Fidus Achates: "Daniel, that paragraph has a familiar sound about it, but in view of our present relations with Great Britain and that \$10,000 check, I think we had better leave it out."

GRAY bairs prevented, dandruff removed, the scalp cleansed, and the bair made to grow thick by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Re-

OH! MY HEAD.

Then through it went the blue penci

The pain from Neuralgia and its companion disease Rheumatism is excruciating. Thousands who could be quickly cured are needlessly suf-fering. Ath-lo-pho-ros will do for others what it did for the following parties:

Williamsport, Ind., Oct. 3, 1867.

Having been afflicted with neuralgia for the past four years, and trying almost everything, but in vain, I finally heard of Athlophoros. After taking one bottle I found it to be helping me, and after taking four bottles of Athlophoros and one of Fills, I found that I was entirely well. I think the medicine is positively a sure cure.

CHAUNCEY B. REDDICK.

Mt. Carmel, Ill., Dec. 26, 1887.

I have used Athlophoros in my family and find it to be the greatest medicine for neuralgia in existence, and having had its fangs fastened upon me for the past 30 years I know whereof I speak. Mrs. JULIA CHILTON.

Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored picture. "Moorish Maiden." THE ATHLOPHOROS CO. 112 Wall St. N. Y.

DIED. WILKINSON-At 12:20 p. m., Wednesday, Sept. 19, Mrs. Sarah A. Wilkinson, at the residence of Mrs. Rebeeca Hooker, 296 South Merdian street. Burial private, from residence, at 2 o'clock p. m., Friday.

FUNERAL NOTICE. TENTER LODGE, NO. 23, F. AND A. M., WILL meet Thursday, 1:30 p. m., at hall, corner li nois and Washington streets, to attend the funeral of our late brother, A. J. Connelly. (No music, by re-

J. VANSTAN, W. M.

A. Izon, Secretary. SOCIETY MEETINGS. TASONIC-PENTALPHA LODGE, NO. 564, F. and A. Masons. Special meeting in Masonic Temple, this (Thursday) evening, at 8 o'clock, for work in the first degree. J. W. STAUB, W. M. WILLIAM H. SMYTHE, Secretary.

LOST.

OST-GOLD WATCH, BETWEEN (OR AT) High-school and New York street. Return to 126 E. New York st., and get reward. T OST-DOG-SMALL BLUETERRIER, FAMILY puppy, eight weeks old, from 644 North Pennsylvania street. A reward of \$10 for her return or

its injured members, we note the fact that Conductor Tom Sommerville, of Martinsville, Ind., who was as

other Accident Company.

HAS been the first to give extra benefit to members. HAS the lowest rates consistent with good Accident Protection. HAS a rate for any one engaged in the

Send for classification book, which will give the cost, no matter what your occupation may be in the rail-

Indianapolis, Ind. Boarding and Day School conducted by Sisters of Providence. Full particular

given in the annual catalogue, for which addressISTER SUPERIOR. MISS MARY E. STEVENS'S BOARDING AND Day School, 202 and 204 W. Chelten avenue Germantown, Phila., begins its 20th year Sept. 21 1888. "Approved" and "authorized" by Bryn Maw College to prepare students for its entrance exar tions. Pupils pass these examinations in this scho-ST. JOHN'S MILITARY SCHOOL

MANLIUS, N. Y. Civil Engineering. Classics. Business.
RT. REV. F. D. HUNTINGTON, President
LT. Col. W. VERBECK, Superintendent. BOYS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL Thirteenth year opens Sept. 17. Prepares for all Colleges. Boys of eight received. Send for Catalogue. T. L. Sewall, Indianapolis, Ind. Please call

12 and 2 o'clock. GIRLS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL Seventh year opens Sept. 17. Prepares for all Colleges that admit women. Handsome accommodations for boarding pupils. Send for Catalogue. T. L. Sawall and May Wright Sewall, Principals, Indianapolis, Ind. Please call at 343 North Pennsylvania at., bet veen

2 and 6 o'clock. INDIANA-BOSTON SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION AND EXPRESSION

368 West New York St., Indianapolis. Opens eleventh your Oct. 15. Diplomas awarded students completing full course.
HATTIE A. PRUNK, Principal.

(Established 1850.) INDIANAPOLIS (Reorganized 1886.) **BUSINESS UNIVERSITY** I. Pean. St., When Block, Opp. Postoffice. REDMAN, BEEB & OCHORN, Principals and Proprietors.

Best facilities for Business, Short-band, Penman ship, English and Actual Business Training. Individual instruction. Educate for profit—least expensive in time and money. Graduates hold lucrative posttions. Day and Night School. Enter now. Call at University office, 31 When Block. Elegant Catalogue Free.

INDIANAPOLIS FOR YOUNG Ladies
INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies
Best advantages for securing symmetrical education, combining extended and therough English course with the necessary accomplishments. Primary, Intermediate and Advanced departments; also, Special Courses. Graduates of other schools in attendance. Full corps of experienced teachers. Native of France resident teacher of French; Mrs. H. A. Prunk, Elocution; Mrs. A. E. Ferry, Drawing and Painting; German classes, Music, Unequaled inducements to boarding pupils. Terms reasonable. Correspondence invited. Address for catalogue, MR. or MRS, JAMES LYON, 477 North Penns Wants St.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. STROLOGER-MRS. DR. ELLIS CAN BE A consulted on past, present, future, love, friend-ship, marriage, inheritance, enemies, lost or stolen goods, lawsuits, sickness, death, journeys, etc. If sick, in trouble, or would know what to do for the best, consult the Doctor at once. Room 2, 424

Massachus etts avenue. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FIRST BAP tist Church will be held Monday evening, Oct. 1, in the chapel of the church for the purpose of electing three trustees to serve for the term of three years; also, a church clerk and treasurer to serve for one year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before the meet ABRAM WAGNER, Church Clerk

WANTED-AGENTS. WANTED-A FEW MORE AGENTS TO CAN-V vass for Loemis National Library Association. \$60 per month. References required. J. C. HAMIL-TON, Manager, 3 and 4 Baldwin Block, Indianapolls.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE work. Call at 233 to College avenue.

WANTED-SALESMEN. TRAVELING SALESMEN-SEND YOUR AD-

dress and references to KEYSTONE MFG. CO. (Inc.) Girard, Eric Co., Pa., and they will mail you, free, a full outfit, including model of an article that sells readily to the trade in every town and city, and upon which they will pay you a liberal commission. Whole outfit weighs 8 ounces. FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS. FOR SALE-DRUG STORE; BEST LOCATION in town. Reason for selling wish to go South for

from Vevay, on Long run; in good repair; 70 acres of land; two good houses (one frame, with 9 rooms, nearly new); two good orchards. Mill always had a good custom. Will sell on long time. Address J. W. HOWARD, Florence, Ind.

the winter. Address O. P., Box 917, LaPorte, Ind.

TOR SALE-MILL-FOR LESS THAN HALF

FINANCIAL. L'INANCIAL-ROBERT MARTINDALE & CO. Loan Agents, 62 E. Market St. MONEY TO LOAN-6 PER CENT. HORACE McKAY, Room 11, Talbot & New's Block. I DINANCIAL MONEY ON MORTGAGE FARMS I and city property. C. E. COFFIN & CO. CIX PER CENT. ON CITY PROPERTY IN IS. Ddiana, Issao H. Kiersted, 13 Martindale Block. MONEY TO LOAN - LARGE OR SMALE amounts, on Marion county farms or city real estate. Lowest rates. Mortgage notes bought. D. C. BRYAN, 30 West Washington st.

ONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS AT THE LOW.

M est market rate; privileges for repayment before due. We also buy municipal bonds. THOS. C. DAY & CO., 72 E. Market street, Indianapolis. FOR RENT. LORRENT-ROOMS, WITH STEAM POWER L Apply at Bryce's bakery. TORRENT-332 E. OHIO ST., LARGE FRONT room, newly furnished. \$10 per month FOR RENT-ROOMS 8 and 9, TALBOTT and New's Block, first stairway south of post office. HORACE McKAY.

REMOVAL, REMOVAL-OFFICE OF UNION CENTRAL Life Insurance Company has moved from 90% East Market st. to Room 35 Vance Block. C. H. McDowell, City Agent.

AUCTION SALE. UCTION SALE-THE ELEGANT TWO STORY A brick residence. No. 368 N. New Jersey street containing twelve rooms, cellar under entire ho furnace, bath-room, closets, gas, bot and cold water, all modern conveniences, brick stable, carriage-house, wash-house, lot 32 2x195 feet, will be offered to the highest bidder, on the premises, Tuesday, Sept. 25 at 10 o'clock a. m. Premises can be seen daily from 3 to 5 p. m. Terms: One-third cash, balance one and two years, 6 per cent. interest, secured by mortgage.

W. J. McCultough, Agt., 92 E. Market st. BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION. THE STAR BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIA

THE STAR BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIAtion will open a new series, the first pay night
Wednesday, Sept. 26. The Star is the atrongest and
best managed association in the city. Loans money
to stockholders only, and on first mortgage security.
Meets every Wednesday night, at 70 East Market at.
For shares or information apply to any of the following directors: Wm. Hadley, president, 70 East Market street; A. A. McKain, vice-president, 32 Massachusetts avenue; Wm. J. Kercheval, secretary, Daily
Journal office; C. S. Denny, Mayor's office; J. R. Carnahan, 33 Talbott Block; Wm. H. Kaylor, Journal
news-room; F. W. Hamilton, Delaware and Market
atreets; Geo. J. Hammel, 110 Massachusetts avenue,
R. D. Townsend, 88 Virginia avenue.